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CHALLENGE TO FALKLAND IS. STATUS

Strong Statement In House of Commons

London, Feb. 16.—A warning was made by Mr. Hector McNeill, Minister of State, in the House of Commons today that Britain will not overlook the challenge of Argentina and Chilean naval demonstrations in the Falkland Islands, while reports came from South Africa that the British cruiser Nigeria, which left Simonstown today, had sailed for the Falklands.

HMS Nigeria, an 8,000-ton ship of 16 six-inch guns, sailed on her 300-mile voyage four days after two Argentine and smaller craft were reported to have sailed from Buenos Aires for the Antarctic.

The President of Chile, Senor Videla, is also on his way to the Antarctic to inaugurate a new Chilean Army base on Greenwich Island, in the South Shetlands group, over which Britain claims control.

When reports of Mr. McNeill's speech reached Santiago, the Chilean capital, unofficial quarters close to the Government said that Britain's attitude was "too strong and out of proportion to the events in dispute and still in the negotiation stage."

KEEPING DOOR OPEN

These sources added: "Chile is keeping the door open to a friendly settlement and heartily supports Mr. McNeill's statement about the necessity of avoiding provocation."

The Chilean Foreign Office declined to comment officially on Mr. McNeill's statement.

Meanwhile, President Videla was continuing his trip despite a violent storm which caught the transport Floto, in which he is travelling, while crossing the Drake Sea, south of Cape Horn.

The storm may mean a slight delay in his arrival at Greenwich Island. In his House of Commons statement, Mr. McNeill declared that steps were being taken to ensure that the Governor of the Falkland Isles received the support he needed.

"Official claims in the Antarctic have long existed, but it has never been thought necessary by the governments to create international ill-feeling or arouse public opinion on the subject," the Minister of State declared.

SEEKING SOVEREIGNTY

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. McNeill, declared, hoped the Argentine and Chilean Governments would share his desire to avoid provocation in this matter.

Mr. McNeill said: "Argentine and Chilean naval forces are at present operating in British waters in the Falkland Island Dependencies, with the declared object of enforcing their claims to sovereignty in this area."

"They have also landed parties and purport to set up military commands in British territory."
(Continued on Page 1)

Reds Threaten Shanghai

Shanghai, Feb. 16.—A Chinese Communist guerrilla band of more than 100 strong, carrying American small arms, clashed with government troops 30 air miles south of Shanghai on Sunday night.

The unit, reportedly comprising former anti-Japanese guerrillas armed during wartime by the Sino-American Cooperative Organisation (SACO), landed from Changchow Bay near Sunghang and clashed with government troops. The casualties were not reported.

Reinforcements were sent to the area, which is spotted with villages, in an effort to frustrate what was believed to be one of the first infiltration attempts in the vicinity of Shanghai.—United Press.

DEVELOPING AFRICA

European Countries To Conduct Talks

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Anglo-French talks to follow up Mr. Ernest Bevin's proposals for collaboration on African development between European powers are to begin here tomorrow afternoon.

It is hoped to extend the talks later to include Belgium, Holland and the Union of South Africa.

Tomorrow's agenda covers American trade, communications and ports, price policy and plans for economic development.

It is understood here that Britain and France were agreed on the principle of establishing their African co-operation on the widest possible basis.

The two governments will examine means of harmonising their attitudes on problems of "political character with a view to defining the rules of a specifically African policy," a French Foreign Office spokesman said.—Reuter.

Col. Kanazawa Hanged

Colonel Asao Kanazawa, notorious commander of the Japanese Kempeitai in Hongkong following the transfer of Col. Noma, who was found guilty of ill-treatment of prisoners and residents, causing death to many and physical suffering to others by a War Crimes Court last October, was hanged at 7 o'clock this morning in Stanley Gaol.

Kanazawa's trial lasted 23 days, the Court comprising Lieut-Col. P. G. Watt (President), Major A. Clayworth and Captain R. B. Gorely.

Palestine Commission Urges Creation Of International Army Essential For Law And Order

Lake Success, Feb. 16.—A 19-page report dealing with security problems in Palestine was adopted unanimously by the United Nations Palestine Commission here today. The report was sent to members of the Security Council and published tonight.

It called on the Security Council to provide an international armed force to enforce the partition in Palestine. It said the situation in Palestine is "extremely grave" and expected to get worse.

The other highlights were:
1.—The Commission cannot maintain law and order and implement the partition without adequate military forces at its disposal.
2.—"Powerful Arab interests" inside and outside Palestine are "conspiring in a deliberate effort to alter by force the General Assembly settlement."

3.—Certain elements of the Jewish community continue to "commit irresponsible acts of violence which worsen the security situation."
4.—Britain's refusal to allow the creation of a Jewish militia until the mandate is terminated will delay implementation of the partition and make the security problem more difficult.

5.—Jerusalem cannot defend itself against attacks unless the British security forces are replaced by another non-Palestinian force.
6.—Unless the United Nations provides forces, it will be impossible to establish boundaries and the Commission will be unable to fulfil its other functions.

7.—An "extremely grave situation" would arise if, at the termination of the mandate, no organised militia existed in the Jewish and Arab States.

The report said: "Because of the extreme gravity of the situation in Palestine now and the anticipated worsening of conditions there, this special report is presented to the Security Council at this time."

"The Commission realises that both the future well-being of the Palestine peoples and the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations are deeply involved."

8.—The report said that "since the first report presented to the Security Council, all information emphasised the increasing gravity of the situation and 'reveals more clearly the existence of determination to oppose by force the Assembly's partition plan.'"

The report then summarised this information under main headings:
1.—The British warning that the strife will be intensified when the mandate ends and that the Commission will be faced with the problem of how to avert certain bloodshed on a very much wider scale than prevails at present.

2.—Statements made to the Commission by the Jewish Agency corroborated the British view of the security situation.

3.—The Arab Higher Committee has informed the United Nations that any attempt to establish a Jewish State will be resisted as an act of aggression and that United Nations prestige would best be served in not enforcing partition.

4.—The Commission has no reason to doubt the determination and force of organised resistance to partition by strong Arab elements inside and outside Palestine," the Commission commented.

The report detailed the British attitude on security as follows: "before the termination of the mandate, the British will be exclusively responsible for maintaining law and order in the whole of Palestine and to extend the whole country against aggression."

The British state that no arms, ammunition or military equipment are being supplied to individual organisations or bodies in Palestine except to certain police forces established by the mandatory government, and no change in this policy is contemplated.

5.—The British do not intend to allow the formation of armies in either of the projected states before the mandate is terminated.

6.—Between the termination of the mandate and August 1, the report said, the British will protect the Jewish and Arab populations.

7.—The report said that "the Arab League, which was founded in 1945, has been instructed to make plain to the Security Council that Palestine is now heading for chaos and anarchy as a result of the partition decision," he said.

League delegates stated tonight in Cairo that they knew nothing of the reported letters from President Truman to the Arab kings, urging restraint in Palestine.

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No Chance Of Big Lottery

London, Feb. 16.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, today rejected a proposal for a £2,000 million British international lottery.

In a letter to one of the proposers of the lottery, Sir Stafford said: "There is no prospect whatever of the Government adopting a proposal for any form of international lottery."

"The prospects of gain to the Exchequer are very dubious and certainly not enough to outweigh the disturbance to public opinion and to international relations."

The plan for the lottery was circulated in pamphlet form among Members of Parliament last month.

Treasury experts later inquired into the scheme and reported to the Cabinet.—Reuter.

U.S. AND KOREA

INSISTS THAT U.N. SETTLES PROBLEM

Washington, Feb. 16.—Authoritative quarters said today that the United States would continue to insist on a United Nations settlement of the entire Korean problem, despite the Soviet Union's "unilateral action" in setting up a "Democratic People's Republic" in Russian-controlled Northern Korea.

Official sources said the United States position continued to be that the entire Korean problem was in the hands of the United Nations Commission and the Americans could not alter their position at present if they wished.

They said the United States officials still believed it would not be wise to set up an independent state in Southern Korea despite the Soviet action in Northern Korea.

The Soviet action was described in most informed quarters here as "obviously designed to embarrass the United States and the United Nations Interim Commission in Korea."

Some quarters believed a Soviet announcement of withdrawal might be likely, in view of Northern Korea's assertion that the "Army of All Korea" would be called upon to defend Korea. The "Army of All Korea" was presumed by officials here to consist of what they described as "Communist-dominated puppet troops," estimated to number roughly 200,000 men.

The existence of this reportedly thoroughly indoctrinated force is one of the reasons why the Americans fear an independent State could not very long as a political entity.

For that reason, United States officials hope that the United Nations Little Assembly, in deciding on the Korean Interim Commission's request for further instructions, will rule that elections be held in the South to establish legislative machinery, but that either the United Nations or the United States retain top authority, with military forces to guarantee the integrity of South Korea.—United Press.

Commenting on the expected submission to Congress of the China aid plan, sources said it was possible the figure of the final programme might vary somewhat from the tentative amount of US\$570,000,000 which the State Department disclosed about 10 days ago. They said any revisions would be downward.—United Press.

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China Aid Details This Week

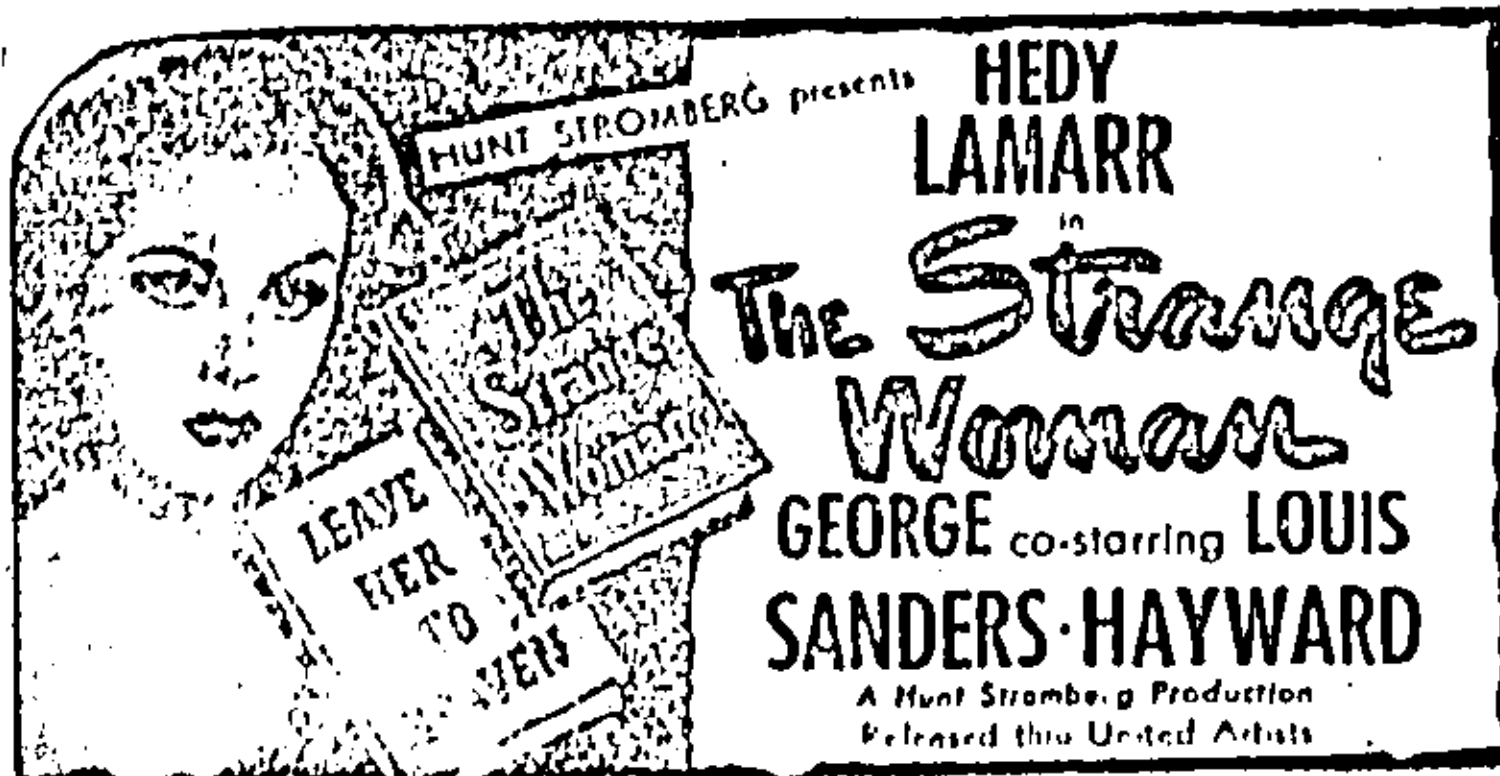
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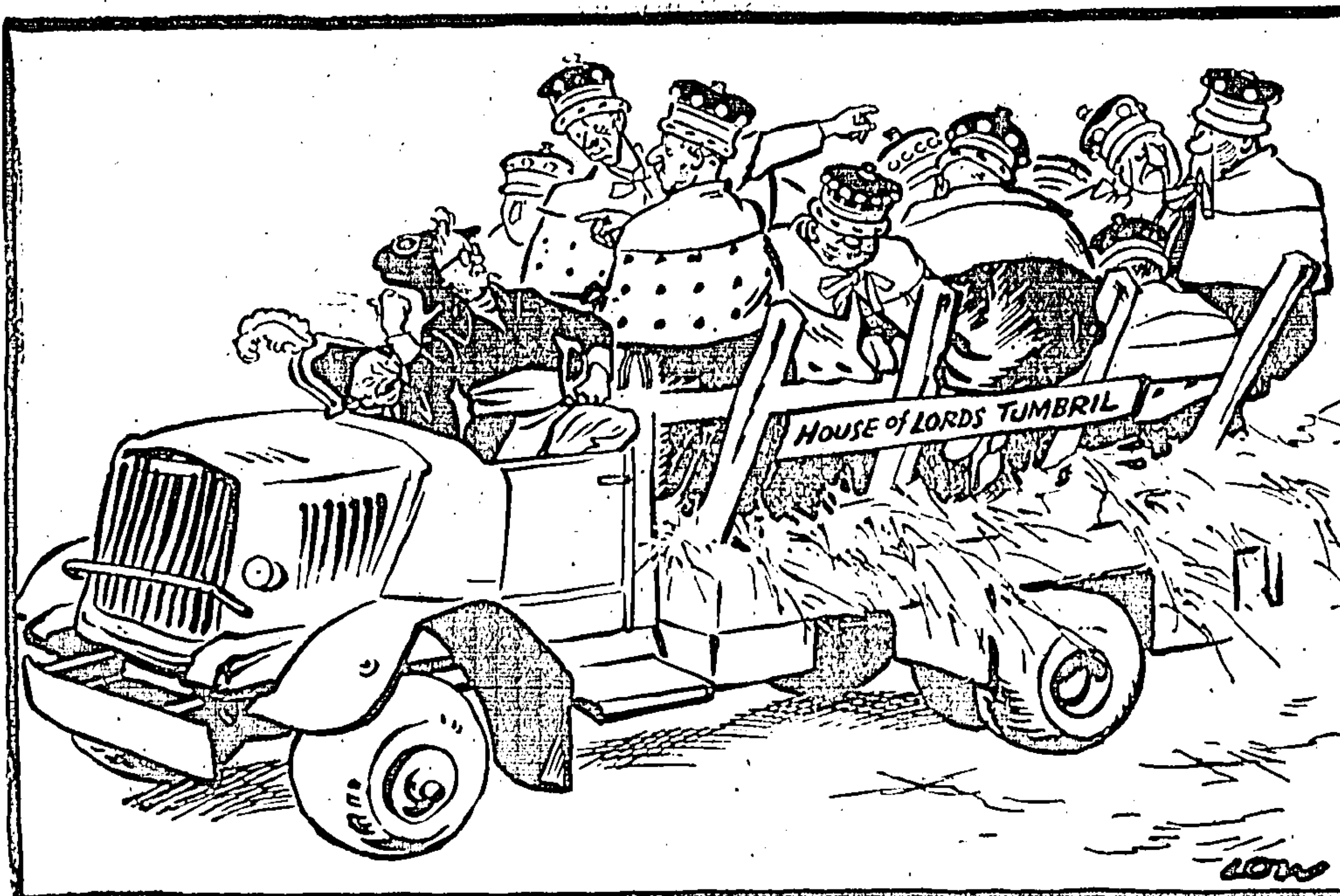
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"The Best Years
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Starring: Myrna LOY • Fredric MARCH



DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE ADDRESS OF THE GUILLOTINE

ARAB ARMY FORMS UP AT 76, EATON-SQ.

By John Deane Potter

LONDON. THE tenants of No. 76, Eaton-square—a mansion converted into luxury flats—have complained to the landlord about the number of people who come to visit the ground-floor flat. It is rented by a 44-year-old Arab, Izzedin Shawa Bey.

His visitors are ex-commando and special service officers who want to go out to fight for the Arabs when Britain leaves Palestine.

Most of them are peace-time misfits, men who congregate in the clubs of Mayfair.

In these clubs, amid souvenir photographs of black-faced commandos and R.A.F. squadron badges, they talk of the fighting that is past, and the fighting that is to come.

Arabs are also recruiting in London independent of Shawa Bey. One ex-officer is paid £20 by the Arabs for every man he enlists for their cause. Junior officers are being offered £60 a month and £200, which includes the £71 air fare to Damascus.

An ex-colonel I met was approached by a girl who offered him twice his wartime pay and £500 cash to join up. Said the colonel: "Those who sign up just disappear without saying goodbye to their friends. Nine have gone from my club."

The secretary of the Arab League, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, has already flown to Cairo with a list of 5,000 names of British men and women willing to serve with the Arabs.

ALTHOUGH ex-officers waiting to leave are unwilling to talk, Shawa Bey is not. He lives in a ten-room flat with his French wife and their son, who is at Harrow. Dressed in a brown sports jacket and flannel trousers, Shawa said: "I am the representative in England of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, of which the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem is the head. "I have been banned from Palestine these past ten years because I have never agreed with the British Government's policy there. Now I just hover around the edges of the country."

SHAWA was reported last year to be in charge of a Cairo headquarters of Arab youth armies of 25,000 men. Six months later—last June—he came to London. "No one disturbs me here," he said. "It is only in Palestine, they are afraid that I will influence my people."

He denied that there is underground recruiting in London for the Arabs. "There is no need for it. The number of volunteers has been quite touching. We have even had women asking to be ambulance drivers or nurses."

Not one volunteer, says Shawa, has asked for any remuneration. "They leave that to us." One man has offered to give up an £850-a-year job.

"I cannot stop them coming. My phone and doorbell ring all the time. The other night a New Zealander rang my bell at ten o'clock wanting to join up. I take their particulars and we write them a letter, thanking them for their noble offer. Because it is noble; they are offering to lay down their lives for us..."

And so, unless the protest of the tenants succeeds, the tramp of feet on the ground floor at 76, Eaton-square goes on.

FOOTNOTE: Under the Foreign Enlistment Act it is illegal for a British citizen to enlist or be enlisted in the forces of a foreign Power at war with a State with which we are at peace. Until the Mandate ends, however, there is no Arab or Jewish State.

DEATH OF THE FIRST MAN TO FLY

By Squadron-Leader

William Simpson, D.F.C.

ORVILLE WRIGHT, the first man to fly a heavier-than-air machine carrying its own propulsive power, died on January 30 after a heart attack at Dayton, Ohio, at the age of 76.

So passes the pioneer of flying.

His story is one of romantic achievement and adventure resulting from persistence in the face of the failure of successive attempts made by man for hundreds of years to conquer the air.

It is closely related with that of his brother, fellow air pioneer, and greatest friend, William, who died in 1912.

It begins in Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. Orville was born the second son of Milton Wright, an itinerant preacher, and later a bishop of the United Brethren in Christ.

His elder brother, Wilbur, was then four, and the two were to grow into lifelong and firm companions.

Orville was still at high school when Wilbur began to turn his hand to mechanical invention.

Ran paper

They designed a press and used it for printing a local paper, which they called themselves, circulars and leaflets.

But this was work, and, as Orville later revealed, they both preferred fun to work.

Their fun took the form of bicycling, and they became enthusiastic amateur racing cyclists.

From this it was a short step to organising a cycle repair shop, which in turn developed into a business for manufacturing and selling 150 bicycles a year.

But life was becoming too serious, too businesslike. And in 1896, when Wilbur was 29 and Orville 25, they read about Otto Lilienthal and experiments in gliding. He was attempting to make in Germany.

They had already taken a practical interest in aeronautics, by making and flying enormous kites from the open country around Dayton.

Their first lesson in aeronautics was, in fact, learned as these kites soared up against the wind.

At the turn of the century they had designed and built their first glider, large enough to lift a man—or so they believed.

In October 1900, they took it out to the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk Bay, North Carolina, for tests in suitably strong winds.

It was a failure, but they were not dismayed. They were full of fun and enthusiasm.

Airborne one minute

They were sustained by the interest and encouragement of their father and sister.

For the next three years, they spent most of their spare time back at Kitty Hawk, experimenting with a new glider which they launched down a hill.

That time they were successful, and, in the autumn of 1902 they made 1,000 short glides.

Next autumn they managed to glide a distance of 300 feet and remain airborne for a minute.

This decided them to fit the glider with an engine, and attempt powered flight for the first time—a decision that meant taking flying seriously to the exclusion of everything else.

It was a courageous step to take, for, apart from the little money they had made and some help from their father, they were without financial backing.

It meant, too, a great deal of mathematical study, and neither had excelled in mathematics at school, although Wilbur had a remarkable memory. And it meant research into the pressure and behaviour of air, experiments in construction, invention of means of control.

They soon found that they had to empty their mind of the ideas they had learned from books, which had proved faulty in practice and had misled other air pioneers.

Shortage of funds spurred them on. They had to be sure of success before starting to make each small part of the aircraft.

Twelve-second flight

Finally, on a cold and windy day, December 17, 1903, Orville Wright made his first historic flight.

Under the power of the 12 h.p. petrol engine, lying flat on his stomach clutching the controls, he rose from a launching rail some six feet into the air, and landed, still under control, a short distance away 12 seconds later.

The first flight, December 17, 1903.

That day both the brothers made further flights, and Wilbur, on the fourth, was up for 59 seconds, travelling a distance of 852 feet against a strong wind.

It was a very great achievement for the Wright brothers, who had designed and made even the engine, when they found that no suitable model existed.

Later that day an extra strong gust of wind blew the aircraft over and damaged it in spite of effort to hold it down.

From this first flight the Wright brothers went on to make further flights.

A flight of six miles was made in 1904, they gave exhibitions of flight to great crowds in 1905, and in 1907, with Wilbur flying in France, Orville flew over the city of Washington for the benefit of Government observers.

Kings visited him

In 1908 Wilbur, working alone in a shed at Avonport, near Le Mans, produced his own aircraft, and astonished French airmen, who were rapidly becoming famous, with a flight of one hour and 31 minutes. Later that year he set up a world distance record of 77 miles in 21 hours.

Among Wilbur's visitors in France were King Edward VII, King Alfonso, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, former Prime Minister. Wilbur made £20,000 before returning home.

United with Orville again, a light aircraft was built and sold to the U.S. Government for £6,000.

During the first world war the Wright brothers gave the British Government free use of their patents, Orville, while advising the United States War Department, called for 10,000 aircraft to "finish the war in ten days."

By this time he was working alone, for Wilbur had died of typhoid in 1912.

Four honours were awarded to the Wright brothers until 1928, when Orville received the Distinguished Flying Cross of America. It was awarded to Wilbur posthumously.

Orville had received the medal of the Royal Society of Arts from Britain in 1917.

On his 70th birthday in 1941 Orville Wright said that he and his brother never foresaw the airplane as a "terrible engine of war."

He had once been a pacifist—and was a teetotaler and non-smoker all his life.

He remained an inventor to the end, working in secret in his laboratory.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE Fiftisthan trio, Kazuhlah, Rizamughan and Ashura, were demonstrating their Persian folk-game of see-saw in a hotel lounge.

The plank was laid across the belly of Ashura, but as the other two climbed into position the plank split in two. The three men have decided to apply for a permit to get a new plank, on the grounds that see-saw is not only entertainment, but also of intellectual value in encouraging international friendship. It is said that the British Council is sending the trio to Korea to demonstrate the similarity between British and Persian see-saw.

Old days in Ahahaland

PHILOLOGISTS have remarked that the vocabulary of the Ahahas is very small. This is comparatively unimportant, as nobody

but an Ahaha can understand the dialect. Let me quote Mrs. Silvester Parrot, who travelled widely among the Ahahas. She says, on page 174 of "Whither, Ahahaland?"—

The things which they wear in their noses add to the difficulty of their enunciation, and as they either grunt or yell when moved to speak, it is almost impossible to get even the drift of their meaning. A common word among them is ushilo, but this may mean a river, food, a clearing in a jungle, a young ape, or a hat made of banana-pulp. What pleases the Ahahas best in conversation is if you repeat what they say with a smile.

Come, come, Mrs. Parrot. That doesn't get us very far.

Correct this
I am getting frightfully fond of these psychological tests as aids

to education. What is wrong with the following? A girl named Charles Sprout put skates on his stilts to swim across a forest. He was met halfway by a horse which said, "Hello, Edgar?" Tom replied, "I'm not Robert. I'm Sarah." So saying she scratched the horse's hump with a broadawl he used for opening sacks of tea. At that moment the sun rose in the west and darkness fell. So Geoffrey went home.

Talleyrand survived it

A COMPLAINT made by a novelist that a fellow-novelist had put her into one of her books recalls what Talleyrand said when he was told that he appeared in Mme. de Staël's "Delphine" as a woman, she herself being Delphine. "I hear she's put us into her book—both disguised as women."

NANCY And You'll Have More to Love

By Ernie Bushmiller



LABOUR PARTY STANDS FIRM ON BOYCOTT OF EUROPEAN CONGRESS

London, Feb. 16.—The National Executive of the Labour Party has reaffirmed its decision to discourage its members from taking part in the "Congress of Europe" which will meet at the Hague in May. Mr. Morgan Phillips, General Secretary of the Labour Party, stated tonight.

This announcement followed the radio appeal on Saturday by Mr. Winston Churchill that the Labour Party should reconsider its attitude to the Congress.

Mr. Churchill, who is chairman of the British United Europe Committee, affiliated to the International Committee of Movements for Europe Unity, which is organising the Congress, made a direct appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in the matter.

Reaffirming its attitude to both the Hague Congress and to Mr. Churchill's United Europe Committee, the Labour Party Executive stated: "We are convinced that European recovery depends to a large degree on the spread of ideas and practices for which Socialists have always fought."

"The Labour Party is playing a leading part in furthering European co-operation by convening a conference of the Socialist parties of Western Europe to co-ordinate their efforts within the framework of the recovery programme."

"We feel, however, that the concept of European unity is too important to be entrusted to exploitation by miscellaneous and unrepresentative interests."—Reuter.

Decision Criticised

Paris, Feb. 16.—The British Labour Party Executive was criticised today

by the Conservative newspaper, *Le Monde*, for refusing to take part in the Congress of Europe, organised for May 7 at The Hague.

"Certainly the Labour Party could not, even with the help of the continental parties of the Left, build up a purely Socialist Europe."

"But having committed the error of letting Mr. Churchill steal a march on them, it wishes to remain out of the present movement although from its beginning it has been wide open to all comers."

Until last spring, the movement remained a purely left wing quarter because of its possible direction against Russia, *Le Monde* added, but since the split between the East and the West and the emergence of the Marshall plan, a European Union is a guarantee of independence from both Russian infiltration and American expansionism.—Reuter.

TRUMAN REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON WARFARE IN GREECE

Washington, Feb. 16.—Guerilla war was "sapping the economic strength of Greece," President Truman said today, when he notified Congress that he would seek more funds for additional military assistance to Greece and Turkey "at the appropriate time."

Condemning the "determined and ruthless" campaign by Communist guerillas against the people of Greece, President Truman reiterated that the United States would consider any recognition of the guerilla "government" a matter with "serious implications and clearly contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter."

In his second report to Congress on the Greco-Turkish programme approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate last spring, President Truman said that, since his last statement on this subject, "Greece has been subjected to ever-increasing pressure by the Communist minority which, subservient to the foreign influences from which it draws its support, would impose its will on the Greek people by force of arms."

Pointing to the "deliberate and wanton destruction of Greek villages," Pres. Truman said: "The determined and ruthless destruction is intended to render the people homeless, drive them from the soil, force them into overcrowded urban centres, where they become charges of an already burdened state and create for them conditions of misery and hardship in the hope that this will make them susceptible to political agitation."

President Truman reported that of the original \$300,000,000 voted for Greece, \$172,000,000 was spent on the military programme, thus "sapping the economic strength of Greece at the same time that the American mission is seeking to build it up through reconstruction and economic assistance."

Still A Free Country

He stressed that, although the economic programme, most effective under the circumstances, will continue to be actively prosecuted, the benefits can be fully realised only when warfare against the guerillas has been successfully concluded.

If the guerilla menace should increase as a result of greater outside assistance, a new situation would be created which would have to be dealt with in the light of the circumstances prevailing at that time, he said.

He nevertheless claimed that "the situation is not without encouragement. Greece is still a free country."

President Truman said that the guerilla "government" did not effectively control the territory in which it could exercise any of the functions of a government.

In a detailed military review of the situation in Greece, the President estimated the guerilla force at 20,000.

Some Just Criminals

"While the hard core of guerilla leadership serves the cause of international Communism, only a fraction of its followers are confirmed Communists. The others are Greeks who find a life of brigandage satisfying or profitable. Some are common criminals who are fugitives from justice," he said.

Of the \$171,850,000 used by the United States for military purposes, \$149,500,000 went to the ground forces, \$20,000,000 to the air force, \$12,350,000 to the navy.

Reviewing the economic situation, President Truman claimed: "The avoidance of a complete collapse has been made possible only because of American financial assistance and technical guidance that has been given to the Greek Government in the administration of practically all aspects of economy."

Inflation Spiral

Pending the defeat of the guerilla menace, all the efforts of the aid mission in Athens would be concentrated on stemming the inflationary spiral. "All means will be used in this fight as the consequences of failure would be disastrous. Nothing would be welcomed by Greece's Communist enemies more than an economic collapse, as it is under such conditions that Communist aggression can best succeed."

President Truman said the Turkish aid programme was "proceeding in an orderly manner." He pointed out that continued economic assistance to Greece would be provided under the European recovery programme when authorised by Congress.

President Truman added: "The European recovery programme will not, however, provide for any additional military assistance required for Greece and Turkey, which will, at the appropriate time, be sought from Congress."—Reuter.

Questions In Commons

London, Feb. 16.—British troops took part in the military operations in Greece, but, if attacked, "would no doubt know how to reply," Mr. Hector McNell, Minister of State and deputy for the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, told the House of Commons today.

He was answering Brigadier-General A. Low (Conservative), who asked if the Foreign Secretary would arrange with the Greek Government that British troops in Greece were enabled to take immediate offensive action against any guerillas who took hostile action in their vicinity.

Big-Gen. Low also asked what steps were taken by British troops to locate and destroy guns belonging to the ELAS who shelled Salonika on February 9, and whether limitations were imposed on action of British troops in such circumstances.

Mr. McNell said there was no reason to believe the attack was directed against the small British contingent in Salonika, but if it was made directly against British troops, "they would no doubt know how to reply."

When Mr. S. Silverman, (Labour) suggested the best way of securing the safety of these British soldiers would be to bring them home, Mr. McNell replied: "I have no doubt the easiest way in any difficult situation is to overlook any obligations or promises made previously."

Britain Disappointed

Answering further questions, Mr. McNell said there was "no direct

evidence" that the Hungarian and Rumanian Government were giving concrete aid to the Greek rebels.

He added, however, that the British Government was aware that committees for aid to the rebels had been set up in the three countries and these could not function without the support of the respective governments.

The Minister said some of these states were subject to observation by committees of the United Nations. He wanted to make it clear the British Government strongly disapproved of any action to assist revolution against the legally elected Government of Greece.—Reuter.

Watchdog Difficulties

Salonika, Feb. 16.—Patience and vigilance have become two growing principles of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans in its increasingly difficult role of watchdog of international peace along the frontiers of Northern Greece.

There is a steady accumulation of indications that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will never agree to co-operate with the Committee, and that Russia and Poland will never accept the two vacant seats which are still formally reserved for them at every meeting of the Committee.

These circumstances have led several of the nine member states to question the usefulness of the Committee continuing its work under the present conditions.

Brazil, Mexico and Pakistan are now believed to be of the opinion that the refusal of co-operation by Greece's three neighbours has, in practice, made the Committee's task impossible.

They urge the convening of a special session of the General Assembly as a matter of urgency. The other six members of the Committee, however, are opposed to such a grave step at this juncture.

Moderating Influence

Among those members there is a strong feeling that the Committee, by its very existence and presence in Salonika, is exercising a moderating influence over Greece's neighbours, serving at the same time to keep world opinion focussed on the Balkan danger spot.

Reduced from their original role of a peace-promoting body to that of observers, the Committee has divided the 900-mile long Greek frontier into six sections and has signed a permanent observer team of four men to each.

Each of the observation groups moves around in two jeeps and has its own wireless transmitter van. Members of the groups have been warned to maintain their standard as impartial international observers, and have been asked to be continually on their guard against doing anything which will, in any way, prejudice their impartial character.

Weekly Reports

Although all of them are soldiers, they wear civilian clothing, have civilian status and are unarmed. They wear a yellow arm band on their left sleeve with the letter "UN" in black.

Their vehicles are painted a bright yellow with the black lettering "United Nations" on the windshield. The groups are required to send back weekly reports to the Committee's headquarters in Salonika. It is on the basis of their findings that the Committee will decide whether special action is necessary before the September meeting of the General Assembly.—Reuter.

Budapest Movement

Budapest, Feb. 16.—Three representatives of the "Free Greek Government" of General Markos have arrived in Budapest as guests of the "Help the Greek People" movement.

This movement was started at New Year. It is supported by Socialists, Communists, National Peasants and Smallholders Parties. Artists, writers and scientists have joined to give moral and material help to the "Greek People's Army."—Reuter.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE POSTPONED

London, Feb. 16.—The opening of the American-Anglo-French conference on Germany's future—a meeting denounced in advance by Russia—has been postponed from next Thursday until the following Monday.

The delay is attributed unofficially to the desire for the United States representative, Mr. Lewis Douglas, to remain in Washington through the week while Congress considers the European recovery programme.

The United States proposed the postponement and Britain and France agreed.

Russia has charged in a formal protest to the three Western powers that the meeting would violate the Potsdam agreement and would tend to undermine the Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, and could not be recognised by the Soviets.

The conference of some extent will be a three-power version of the Council of the Big Four, which broke up in failure last December. The agenda will closely parallel that of the London conference.

The programme includes the incorporation of the French occupation zone into the Anglo-American administration, methods of associating the Benelux countries in any long-term decisions for Germany, relationship of Western Germany to the European recovery programme, control of the Ruhr, security against any future German aggression, and reparations and territorial arrangements including the cession of the Saar to France.—United Press.

FALKLAND IS. CHALLENGE

(Continued from Page 1)

"The Government consider British title to the Falkland Island Dependencies to be well-founded and have been willing it should stand the test of international arbitration."

In the protest we made to the Argentine and Chilean Governments last December, we made it plain we would accept the decision of the International Court. This offer has been rejected by both governments.

"We can only regard this as evidence that they have no confidence in their ability to dispute our legal title."

CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

"The Argentine Government has suggested that there should be some form of international conference and we are considering this proposal," Mr. McNell declared.

"The British Government has always been ready to seek means of settlement by discussion and disputes which may arise with friendly governments and has never closed the door to discussion of the Antarctic question with interested parties."

"That is one thing, but it is quite another when, despite our declared willingness to see this question settled legally, ostentatious naval and other demonstrations are being made in the areas which we administer and which everyone knows we consider to be British territory."—Reuter.

UN Assembly To Meet In Paris

Lake Success, Feb. 16.—Paris has been selected as the site for the next meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It was announced here today.

The nine-man site committee's decision was taken after hearing reports from Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, who recently visited various European capitals.

The committee considered the reports on Paris, Geneva, Brussels and The Hague, which were on the short list drawn up by the Secretary-General.

The committee's decision was unanimous. The meeting was in Paris, and members merely confined themselves to stating it was obvious that Paris offered greater advantages for accommodation, transport and facilities than the other centres proposed.—Reuter.

Italy Denies Secret Treaty

Rome, Feb. 16.—The Italian Foreign Office denied categorically tonight a report in the Rome Communist evening newspaper, *La Repubblica*, that Italy had signed a secret military treaty with the United States.

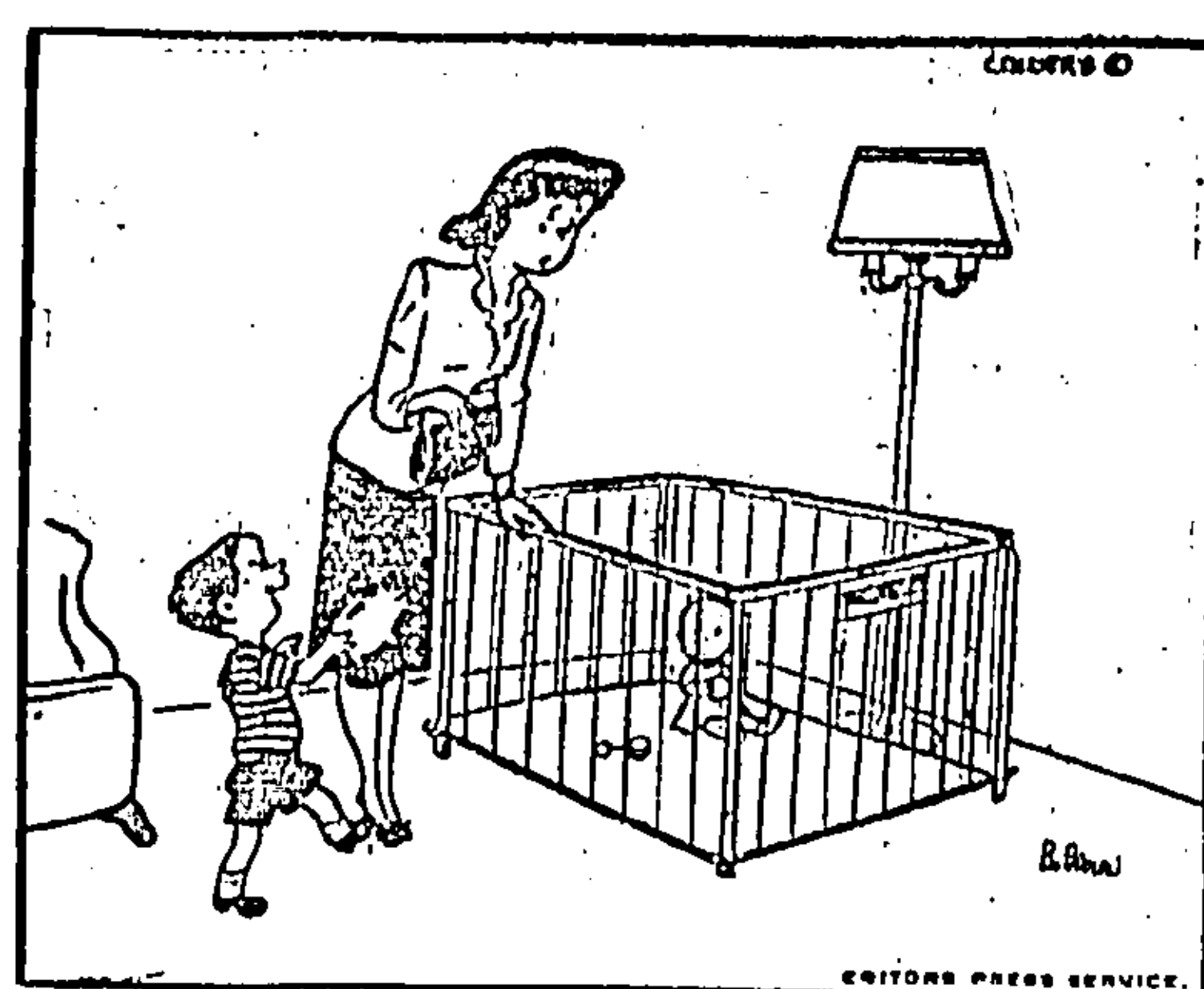
The paper, quoting a Washington source, alleged that this pact gave the American armed forces the right to use Italian territory in any future war in Europe.—Reuter.

Jinnah Retirement Report Refuted

Karachi, Feb. 16.—Press reports that Mr. A. Jinnah is ill and plans to retire as Pakistan's Governor-General were termed "hoax" today by Jinnah's secretary, Syed Mohamed Vusut.—Associated Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE Answers

1. General John J. Pershing (World War I). 2. Trench mouth. 3. Alexander the Great. 4. In 1580 by Sir Francis Drake. 5. Mohammed. 6. The North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Pacific, South Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic Oceans.



"Hey, Sis! Help your kid have a rich uncle!"

"People's Republic" For North Korea Proclaimed

New York, Feb. 16.—A "Democratic People's Republic in Korea" has been proclaimed in Soviet-occupied North Korea, a Seoul despatch to the American Trans-Radio News Agency reported today.

The new Republic would eventually embrace American-occupied South Korea, the report said, adding that a People's Council is to meet in the middle of next month to adopt a constitution.

The New York Times' Seoul correspondent reported today that the Soviets and the Korean Communist Party were speeding completion of the North Korean Soviet-sponsored Government, and that it would be proclaimed a Government of All Korea before the end of the United Nations "Little Assembly" Korean debate opening next week.

The next step, said the correspondent, would be a withdrawal of the Soviet forces, after which, according to predictions by observers there, the new government would open a harassing campaign against the south.

Russia and the United States failed to agree on the composition of an interim government for Korea last year and the issue was brought before the United Nations.

Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Korean Commission, said today he was "astounded" at the report of the establishment of a People's Republic in North Korea.

Mr. Menon, who arrived by air from Seoul, said if the report was true, "it will crystallise the existing division of Korea, which is something we were anxious to avoid."

"It will be a serious blow to the effort we are all making for the national independence of Korea," he added.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17
Closing Times by Air

Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (Nairobi, Johannesburg & Malindi via Cairo), Augusta and London (Kowloon-Canton) 3 p.m. (GPO) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking & Swatow 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea & Train
Bangkok (Sea) 1 p.m.
Swatow (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya & Madras (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Kowloon (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18
Closing Times by Air

Swatow, Tientsin, Amoy and Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg.); 9.30 a.m. (ord.).
Manila, Peking, Honolulu, USA & Canada, 9.30 a.m. (reg.); 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times by Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 1 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Hollow (Sea) Noon.
Bangkok (Sea) 1 p.m.
Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila & Peking only for Canada via Vancouver, B.C. (Sea) 3 p.m.
Straits, Batavia & Madras (Sea) 3 p.m.
Formosa via Kowloon (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

ZBW BROADCASTS

H.K.T.
Light Variety: 6.30. Musical Sweetheart: 6.50. Studio: "See Tee" on Sport: 7. London Relay: World Sport News: 7.25. Studio: Aileen Woods "Calling Robert MacWhirter" 8.15. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 8.30. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 8.45. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 9.00. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 9.15. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 9.30. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 9.45. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 10.00. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 10.15. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 10.30. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 10.45. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 11.00. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 11.15. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 11.30. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 11.45. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 12.00. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 12.15. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 12.30. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 12.45. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 1.00. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 1.15. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 1.30. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 1.45. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 2.00. Studio: "The Chalky Chalky" 2.15. 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